tal and Labor.

What Secretary Cortelyou Says About Capi-

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til they have tried my discovery. The test is free."

URBARA, H. T., Solo Mekers.

INSANITY CURED BY SKILLFUL OPERATION.

Tumor Taken From Brain of Patient in California State Hospital.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Nane. Cal., March 5.-An interesting oceration was performed at the State Hospital for the Insane recently by Doctor Stone, assisted by Doctors Pulsifer, Stice and Cohen, on a patient, George Argyris. Argyris is a Greek, 19 years of age. Ten years ago, in his native country, his skull was fractured, but he seemed to recover from the injury. Boon afterwards he came to this country and worked for his brother rame in a restaurant in San Francisco. He got

o into a fight with the cook and was struck with a poker over the right ear, just where his skull was fractured years bewhere his skull was fractured years be-fore.

The blow seemed to drive him insane, and he wandered about from place to place in an aimless manner, and was recently arrested in Sonoma County for robbery. He was thought more fit for an asylum

than a prison, and Napa Hospital. Napa Hospital. The skull was opened and a large tumor The skull was opened and a large tumor that was pressing against the brain was removed. The skull section, which had been cut out, was replaced by a "bone but-Argyris's mental balance has been com-pletely restored, and in all probability he will soon be discharged as cured.

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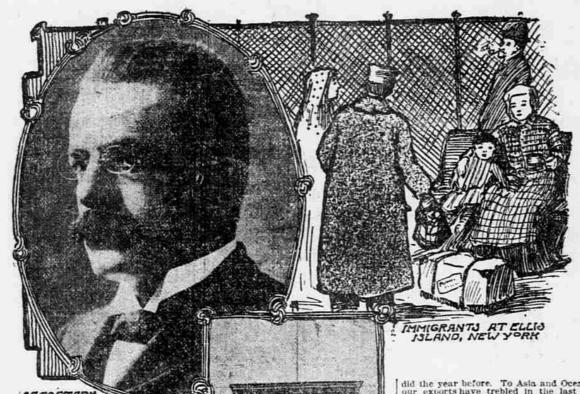
Servous Diseases, Weak or Irritable Nerves, Sick Nervous Headaches, Nerves Servous Prostration, and to give all sufferers an opportunity of testing this remarks to respect to the prostration, and to give all sufferers an opportunity of testing this remarks are prostrated as the medical content of the prostrate Fill in the blank lines and send it to Elmo Chemical Company, 19es Moines, 10wa, and you rocelve by return mail an order for a box of "Elmo Cactarine." Take this order to your druggist and he will give you free of charge a zer box of "Elmo Cactarine." We pay the druggist for the box of "Elmo Cactarine" so that you will not obligate yourself in any way. It will cost nothing to to accept this free offer. If you have friends who are afflicted with any of the above named ills tell them of this fine offer. They can also get a box of "Elmo Cactarine" free by filling out the tonpon and sending same to us.

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By FRANK G. CARPENTER.

United States Government as an Arbitrator-Trade Agreements and Industrial Peace-Our Big Labor Army-Wages Rising, but It Costs More to Live-Capital Combinations and the Bureau of Corporations-Our Commercial Invasion-Where and How We Lead the World-The Influx of Foreigners.



Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic Washington, D. C., March 4-"What can your department do to settle the existing

troubles between labor and capital?" I asked this question of Secretary Cortelyou as we sat together in the office in the Department of Commerce and Labor yesterday afternoon.

The Secretary was looking over reports from his various bureaus, and checking off statistical items running high into the mil-

He has, you know, about fifteen of the most important bureaus in the United 10,000 men, and entalling an annual expenditure of more than \$10,000,000.

All the Government investigations and information about the big corporations and combinations of capital, as well as question connected with labor, come before him, so that to a certain extent he repre-sents Uncie Sam in all his relations to the

Question connected and the indirections are a finished the second properties.

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An American

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Equals the French in delicacy of bouquet and liver and cates and the effects that such trusts have on properties the arrival and the effects that such trusts have on properties and allowed and moral condition of the workmen, as well as to all matters relating to controlled by training abels?

GOLD SEAL is sold everywhere and is served at all lirst-cass clubs, hotels and cafes. It is the tavorite banquet champagne.

HERSAL INFO CONTROLLED TO THE CONTR

But, Air. Secretary, the department gives information to both parties, and it is perfectly impartial. Why can it not be an arbitrator between them?

"The Department of Commerce and Labor has no legal authority to act as an arbitrator between capital and labor," replied Secretary Cortelyou. "I see no reason, however, why any of its officials may not act as arbitrators of labor controversies if requested in 60 so by the representation.

sies if requested to do so by the repre-sentatives of both parties. "Congress, you know, has recognized the principle of industrial arbitration by the act of October 1, 1881, and the condition of the condition the act of October I, 1881, under which the great Chicago surike of 1894 was arbitrated. That act was repealed by the broader act of June 1, 1898. Both of these acts, how-ever, related only to disputes between em-ployers and employes engaged in inter-state commerce."

state commerce."
"How about the arbitration in the an-"How about the arbitration in the anthracite coal strike?"

"In that strike a commission was appointed by the President at the request of both operators and miners, and its authority to make a binding award, rested only in the agreement of the operators and miners to abide by its decision. As you know, the labors of that commission were successful."

know, the labors of that commission were successful."

"But. Mr. Secretary, are not such troubles increasing?"

"It hink not," was the answer. "The relations of capital and labor appear to be growing better. A variety of influences are operating to this end. The National Civic Federation is bringing about a better understanding between employers and employes in some parts of the country, and much is being done in other ways to obviate industrial disturbance; as, for instance, by means of trade agreements. These agreements have been made by employers and employes coming together largely through their representatives, to establish wages, hours of labor and other matters for a fixed period. Such agreements prevent strikes and lockouts, and at the present time seem to be one of the

thonal office, to enable each party to a better understanding of what the actual conditions are."

UNCLE SAM AS ARBITRATOR.

"But, Mr. Secretary, the department gives information to both parties, and it is perfectly impartial. Why can it not be an arbitrator between them?"

"The Department of Commerce and Labor," replied Secretary Cortelyou. "The Bureau of Labor has no legal authority to act as an arbitrator between capital and labor," replied Secretary Cortelyou. "The Bureau of Labor has been making an involved the parties."

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COSTS MORE TO LIVE. "How about the cost of living? Has not

that also increased?"
"Yes," replied the Secretary. "The Bu-

that also increased?"

"Yes," replied the Secretary. "The Bureau of Labor has investigated that subject, and it finds that the average cost of living of 1802 over that of 1839, the country over, had increased 8.3 per cent. The investigation was based on the increase in the retail prices of food on an estimated amount used by each family."

"Can you give the cost in different parts of the country?"

"Yes," said the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as he picked up a report and went over the figures. "The average cost of food per family estimated by averaging 2.567 families in different parts of the United States was \$344.81 each.

"In the North Atlantic States the average in round numbers was \$350 per family, and in the South Atlantic States \$212 per family. In the Western States it was \$323 and in the South Atlantic States \$22 and in the South Central States it was \$323 and in the South Central States it was \$323 and in the South Central States it was \$350. These figures are based entirely on the retail prices of food, and are believed to be fairly representative of its actual cost to the workingman."

"What is your department doing as to the sreat combinations of capital?"

"The bureau of corporations," replied Secretary Cortelyou, "has been gathering from all sources the information already available as to the various combinations of capital which come within its jurisdiction. It is compliing that information and studying it in order to define the scope of its inquiries for more specific information from such corporations or combinations."

"Will the information the department when the complement or will it he print."

tion from such corporations or combinations."

"Will the information the department
gathers be confidential or will it be printed so that all may know just how the various corporations stand?"

"Some of the information of a general
nature will be published and distributed,
but as to certain specific information relating to particular corporations the act
creating the department expressly provides that it is gathered for the purpose
of enabling the President to make recommendations to Congress for needed legislation. Such information will be necessarily confidential as far as the Department of Commerce and Labor is concerned. It will be gathered in the public
interest, but none of it can be published
except at the express direction of the
President."

But, Mr. Cortelyou, many people look "But, Mr. Cortelyou, many people look upon your department as the watchdog of the investor and stockholder?" said I. DUTHES WELL DEFINED.

did the year before. To Asia and Oceania our exports have trebled in the last ten years, and to Africa they have become five times as great. Our imports are also in-creasing, although not so rapidly. Last year we imported more goods than in any preceding year. Indeed, in 1903 the im-ports amounted to nearly a billion dol-lars."

ports amounted to nearly a billion dollars."

"But increased imports mean money goling out of the country, Mr. Cortelyou,"
said I. "That is, money thrown away."

"I don't think so," was the reply. "It
shows that the country is prosperous and
that business is good. About one-half of
the total imports consists of manufacturers'-materials and a large part of the belamae is composed of foodstuffs and articles which we do not produce at home.
Much of the manufacturers' materials go
abroad again in another shape, and these
materials is at year amounted to \$489,000.

600, which is an increase of almost 50 per
cent over similar imports in 1903. That indicates the enormous increase in our manufacturing industries within the past ten
years." we LEAD THE WORLD.

"How does the growth of our trade com-pare with that of other nations, Mr. Cortelyou?" I asked. "Very favorably ,indeed," was the reply.

"Very favorably indeed." was the reply.

"Our exports of domestic products are greater to-day than those of any other country, and our exports are growing more rapidly than those of any other nation. In 1875 we shipped abroad in round numbers four hundred and ninety-seven million dollars' worth of goods, and in 1895 the sum had grown to one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven million dollars' worth of goods, and in 1895 the United Kingdom exported one thousand and eighty-seven million dollars' worth of goods, while in 1903 its exports were one thousand four hundred and fifteen million dollars' worth. In other words, in that time we horeased our exports almost 300 per cent, while those of the United Kingdom increased less than 40 per cent. In 1875 our export trade was not half as great as that of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1875 our export trade was not half as great as that of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1893 we exceeded the latter country by forty million dollars' worth of exports. Germany, in 1875, had an export trade of ninety-six million dollars in excess of that of the United States. In 1903 it was more than two hundred and fifty million dollars behind the United States. The United Kingdom and Germany are, next to the United States, the largest of the exporting nations. So you see how we grow."

"Who are our best customers among the nations, Mr. Secretary." I taked.

"The United Kingdom, by far," was the reply. "It takes more of our exports than any other country, although Germany and Canada take a great deal, and the percentage of increasing our trade to Russia, having more than quadrupled it in the last ten years. We are also selling more specifion to Mexico than ever before."

SKINNER AND ABTSSINIA.

"How about Mr. Skinner's expedition to

SKINNER AND ABISSINIA. "How about Mr Skinner's expedition to Abyssinia, Secretary Cortelyou. Will that

expedition pay?" 'I think that closer business relation ships will prove valuable to our country in every case, whether they be with large in every case, whether they be with large nations or small ones, especially with those nations whose consuming powers are in a stage of development. The wise and experienced nations of the world, which have been studying the art of developing their export trade, omit no opportunity to cuitivate commercial relations with all countries. I think the United States can with profit follow their example."

"Our foreign Consuls all report to you, Mr. Coriclyou? How do they compare with the commercial agents of other nations?"

with the commercial agents of other nations?"
"Yes, they report to me through the State Department," was the reply. "The comments by the newspaper and business men of other nations indicate that our Consular Service compares well with that of other countries, but that is not enough from an American point of view. While the work of many of the Consuls is of a very high grade there can be much improvement. This fact was fully recognized by the President and by those of his officials who have immediate supervision of the work of the Consuls. The suggestions made by the business public from time to time with reference to the practical problems which confront them in their attempts to increase their export trade will undoubtedly prove helpful in this direction. The Consuls are essentially commercial officers. They should play a more vital part in the extension of our foreign trade. Their relations to the new department are one of its pressing problems. The Department of Commerce and Labor will do its share in the effort to improve this service whenever improvement is shown to be needed."

IMMIGRATION QUESTION. "Returning to the labor question, Mr Secretary. Tell me something about our immigrants. I understand we had almost a million last year?" "That is an enormous number of peo-

we came nearest it in 1822, when 789,000 were admitted."

"That is an enormous number of people." said I. "Is Uncle Sam big enough to digest an annual meal like that and retain his true Americanism."

"That question is a grave one," replied Secretary Cortelyou, "especially considering the class of immigrants we are now getting. Until within the past fifteen years practically all of our immigrants came from Northern and Western Europe, and they were largely of Teutonie stock. They were intelligent and industrious, and they have taken a large part in building up the country, in molding our institutions and contributing to our ingh standard of American citizenship."

"Within the pust fifteen years much of our immigration has been from Southern and Eastern Europe, composed of elements by no means so desirable, classes which do not easily assimilate with us, which congregate in citize and communities by themselves, and which may in some degree constitute an unwholesome element of our population. During the past year 600,00 of this class of immigrants were landed, constituting almost 70 per cent of the year's immigration, A large percentage of these people do not read or write in any language and it will be long before they can be made into good American citizens."

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Lace Curtains, Draperies and Couch Covers.

We are showing an exceptionally large line of Not-tingham, Bobbinet and Ruffled Muslin Curtains which are dainty and pretty and which are inexpensive. Also a fine line of Snowflake Curtains, very tasty for bedrooms. You can buy almost anything you like in yard goods-Cotton Reps and Armures, Madras and Printed Fabrics, and our line of Couch Covers in all sorts of designs is most attractive.

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Iowa Woman Remained as Housekeeper to Man Who Promised Wealth When He Died.

HER SUITOR WAS FAITHFUL.

They Have Just Married After Years of Waiting and Are Owners of Home and Oash in Bank.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Fort Dodge, Ia., March &-The Rever end G. W. Pratt of this city, recently married John Lyndell and Miss Betsy Pearson, thereby ending the last chapter of a romance of many years.

Betsy Pearson, then a young girl, obtained employment years ago in the home of the late Holland Norton of this city, a well to do man, as a servant. The death of his only daughter and subsequent death of his wife left Mr. Norton slone in the

The girl was a good housekeeper in every way, and Mr. Norton made a proposition to her that if she would agree to look after his home for him he would not only pay her regular wages, but at his repaid for her faithfulness. Previous to this agreement John Lyndell had won her heart and her consent to become his wife.

Part of the agreement with Mr. Norton, however, was that she was to remain single while in his employ. This put an end to the marriage, but John consented to wait. Mr. Norton's robust health was a matter of concern to the faithful John and Betsy. Betsy's old mother in Sweden wanted her to come and see her, but she dared not for fear something might happen in her absence.

Upon the death of Mr. Norton last fall Miss Pearson was made beneficiary of the will to the extent of the home and cash in the bank. Now her happiness and that of her faithful lover are made complete. heart and her consent to become his wife.

THOUGHT HER HUSBAND DEAD.

Woman Nearly Swoons When Suddenly Confronted by Him.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, March 5.—When Mrs. Lens
Smith of No. 72 Morris street, Jersey City. was arraigned in the First Criminal Court, that city, on a charge of contracting bigamous marriage in January last with John Frederick Baker, she was confronted by William Smith, her first husband, who she believed died from smallpox in a hospital at Paterson two years ago.

"I honestly thought you were dead," said the unhappy woman, clasping her hands. Then she swayed as if about to fall, and a court policeman caught her. She quickly recovered.

"At the nospital they told me be had gone," she said; "and I thought they meant he had died."

Smith admitted that he had never communicated with his wife from the day he was discharged from the hospital. Being sensitive about his change in appearance he kept away from all who knew him.

"Emith was arrested on complaint of the Sche V. Finn, mother of husband for the Geand Jury. bigamous marriage in January last with

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HOW FOREIGN FAILURES AFFECT OUR MARKETS.

mportance Exaggerated, Though They Cause Some Selling of American Stocks. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, March 5.-The great number of failures of banking firms in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Lyons and other European cities, which have been reported by cable during the last few weeks created considerable disturbance in Wall street, especialerable disturbance in Wall street, especially when the figures of liabilities for one house alone were placed at \$,000,000.

Inquiry among German banking houses with international connections, however, brought out the fact that the importance of these failures was exaggerated, except in that is showed that the uncertainties of war are till dangerous to the financial and commodity markets, various statements about the world having changed in this respect to the contrary notwithstanding.

Wall Street indeed feared that these failures might seriously affect those American sourties which are largely held abroad, and attributed some heavy selling of certain shares to the influence of one of these failures. failures.

According to the opinion of many Ger-man bankers, however, this was not true, although it is not denied that American shares did suffer on this account.

One of the bankers explained the relation between the financial centers of the two countries in this way: "Every year, as the interests of the va-

rious countries broaden and their comrious countries broaden and their com-merce reaches out, the financial relations between the various countries grow more intimate and also more intricate. In the days when we had no cables and bad news traveled slowly, there was less importance attached to fallures abroad. Nowadays, however, the world is one great village, and trouble in one section is generally re-flected in every other section.

and trouble in one section is generally reflected in every other section.

"Nowadays Europe holds large amounts of American securities. Many of them were bought at comparatively low prices, though, perhaps, not as low as they are now. These securities, however, are bound to suffer from financial panic such as was seen on the Paris Bourse last week.

So far as we have been able to find out, the firms that falled were heavily interested in Russian securities. These Russian bonds declined heavily and probably would have declined more if a great many ilms had not preferred to withhold them from a market which was unwilling to take them except at startling concessions. "Instead, they sold other securities in order to realize cash wherewith to protect committments elsewhere. In this way were sold Kaffirs, French rentes, consols. American railway shares and other securities. Of course, they were sold wherever the market seemed to offer the best opportunities. There was probably some selling level for the firms which failed, or were about to fail, and our market felt if. The effect, however, was not so great as some people wanted us to believe it would be."

Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through

which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and F fering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall

feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend. a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and

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